

**INSTRUCTOR GUIDE TOPIC**  
Lesson Plan  
Instructor Guide

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COURSE TITLE: Patrol Operations

BLOCK:

DPS ACCREDITATION #:

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL:

1. This course will introduce the student to the various methods of conducting police patrols such as vehicle, foot, aircraft, bicycle and boat.
2. This course will prepare the student to respond to incidents which are the most frequently encountered for the patrol officer
3. This course will prepare the student towards understanding, responding to and handling a variety of situations including role of patrol, patrol procedures, patrol activities and incidents, vehicle stop techniques, roadblocks and barricades, crimes in progress, crowd control and civil disorder, crime

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS: CLASSROOM LECTURE  
DISCUSSION  
ROLE PLAY

HANDOUTS:

COURSE DURATION: 8 hours

CURRICULUM REFERENCES:

SAFETY CONSIDERATION: NONE

EQUIPMENT, PERSONNEL AND SUPPLIES NEEDED:  
COMPUTER, AUDIO AND VISUAL AIDS; WHITEBOARD

TARGET AUDIENCE: NEW MEXICO LAW ENFORCEMENT CADETS AND RECRUITS

COURSE PREREQUISITES: NONE

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INSTRUCTOR CERT.:

INSTRUCTOR RATIO: 1 / 40

EVALUATION STRATEGY: NEW MEXICO LAW ENFORCEMENT CERTIFICATION EXAM

AUTHOR & ORIGATION DATE:

REVISION / REVIEW DATE(S): December 9, 2013

REVISED / REVIEWED BY: Jason Hatch/Instructor

COURSE OUTLINE:

COURSE CONTENT:

**I. Introduction/Learning Objective(s):**

**1. LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S):**

2. Define the term police patrol.
3. Identify the four patrol functions and responsibilities.
4. Identify the four most frequent incidents officers encounter during patrol.
5. Identify the four methods of patrol.
6. List the seven methods of patrol.
7. List three techniques to help maintain good community policing program without compromising patrol or enforcement actions.
8. Identify two elements of ethics that impact the patrol function.

**II. What is Patrol**

1. Purpose is to protect life and property
2. It is the backbone of the police agency because....
3. Provides high level of visibility
4. Give the impression that law enforcement is everywhere.

- a. Class discussion of their experience or perceptions of law enforcement personnel being everywhere.

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5. Crime deterrence and prevention
  6. Apprehension of suspects during the commission of a crime
  7. Taking initial reports and conducting follow-up investigations
  8. Motor vehicle collision investigation

### **III. Protection**

1. Proactive patrol
2. Apprehension
3. Reduced response time to calls for service due to your omnipresence in the field.

### **IV. Render Service(s)**

1. Render motorist assist
2. Directions
3. Welfare checks
4. Funeral escorts
5. Event crowd control
6. Etc.

### **V. Call(s) for Service**

1. Law enforcement personnel on patrol are faced with innumerable types of incidents; the following are examples of those most common encountered.
2. Suspicious persons calls
3. Burglary
4. Domestic violence
5. Motor vehicle accidents
6. Disturbance of the peace
7. Larceny
8. Civil Standby(s)
9. Alarm calls.

## **VI. Basic Preventive Patrol Procedures**

1. Conduct frequent checks of businesses & residential premises
2. Frequent contacts with the public
3. Varying patrol patterns

## **VII. Types of patrol patterns**

1. Double Back
2. Circular
  - a. Officer circles beat area, in smaller orbits, covering the entire area. May start from the center and work out, or from the outside working in.
3. Random
  - a. Officer conducts a random pattern with frequent doubling back. Criminal may be observing officer and believe officer has left the area. Unpredictable.
  - b. Officers purposefully ensure his/her patrol pattern has no identifiable pattern. Systematically unsystematic (the system is deliberate lack of an identifiable system)

## **VIII. Varying Patrol Patterns**

1. Keeps criminal element guessing
2. Should be highly visible to afford the greatest crime prevention benefit
3. Prevents criminals from working around the officer's normal patrol pattern

## **IX. High crime/traffic areas**

1. The officer focuses on areas that are known for frequent criminal activity or traffic problems. Other areas must still be patrolled at times to insure that criminal activity is not going undetected.
2. Be unpredictable: The various methods of patrol are effective when used in a manner that is unpredictable to the criminal element. When conducting patrol as traffic enforcement, the officer should vary times and locations which increases the usefulness of deterrence.

**X. Modes of Conducting Patrol****1. Motorized patrol/Automobile****a. Advantages**

1. Visibility
2. Faster Response Time
3. Ability to carry more equipment
4. Ability to transport passengers of prisoners
5. Provides cover for the officer

**b. Disadvantages**

1. Less person to person contact than foot patrol
2. Noise and visibility of vehicle may compromise a stealth approach to crime area.

**2. Motorcycle patrol****a. Advantages**

1. Highly mobile in congested area(s)
2. More stealthy than automobile
3. Maneuverability

**b. Disadvantages**

1. Weather restricted
2. Inability to transport prisoners
3. Less equipment can be carried
4. Higher injury risk for officer(s)

**3. Bicycle Patrol****a. Advantages**

1. Mobility
2. Stealth

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3. Good for Alleys, Parks/Trails and Special Events
  - b. Disadvantages
    1. Weather restricted
    2. Inability to transport prisoners
    3. Less equipment can be carried
  4. Foot Patrol
    - a. Advantages
      1. Face to face contact
      2. Easier to observe crime activity
      3. Stealth
      4. Familiarity of area
    - b. Disadvantages
      1. Least mobile patrol
      2. Unable to carry much of equipment
      3. Lack of cover
      4. Inability to transport prisoners.
  5. Horse Patrol
    - a. Advantages
      1. Mobility
      2. Crowd control
      3. Public relations
      4. High vantage point
      5. Search and recovery
    - b. Disadvantages
      1. Animal temperament
      2. Unable to transport prisoners
      3. Manure
  6. Aircraft
    - a. Advantages
      1. Cover large areas
      2. Observation
      3. Safe Pursuit vehicle

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4. Difficult to outrun

b. Disadvantages

1. Expense
2. Pilot skills training

7. Watercraft

a. Advantages

1. Able to patrol bodies of water
2. Search and recovery

b. Disadvantages

1. Skilled operator

**XI. Impact of patrol practices on community policing.**

1. 1. The majority of police actions, including patrol have an impact on community policing. *While the police are not required to design patrol around perceived community responses, having a good rapport with the community will lead to greater acceptance of enforcement programs.*
2. To maintain a good community-policing program without compromising patrol or enforcement actions, some techniques to be considered are:
  - a. Maintaining ethics and integrity in the application of the law.
  - b. Maintaining public awareness about enforcement programs and their necessity.
  - c. Keep the community updated on investigations and results of enforcement actions
3. Ethical issues that may impact the patrol function.
  - a. Regardless of the patrol function being conducted, the officer should maintain strong ethical standards. Maintenance of these ethics will lend credence and accountability to the officers patrol practice.

**XII. One-Man Cars**

a. Advantages:

1. Increased Number of Patrol Units



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2. Increased Geographical Coverage
  3. Increased Officer Awareness

b. Disadvantages

1. No Immediate Back up
2. Responsible for Vehicle & Radio Operation
3. Poorer Observation

**XIII. Two-Man Cars**

a. Advantages:

1. Immediate Back Up
2. Share Driving & Radio Duties
3. Better Observation

b. Disadvantages

1. Fewer Patrol Units
2. Reduced Geographical Coverage
3. Reduced Officer Awareness

**XIV. Conclusion to patrol operation**

- a. Discussion
- b. Comments
- c. Recommendations

**I. Patrol Preparation****a. What is a COP?**

1. Maintaining a professional appearance and demeanor
2. Public perception
3. Having personal pride
4. Having command presence
5. Representing your department
6. Reflection of your professional image and self esteem

**b. How to Maintain a Professional Appearance**

1. Be physically fit
2. Clean, pressed uniform
3. Shined shoes
4. No gum chewing, cigarette smoking or chewing tobacco in view of public
5. Good posture
6. Good hygiene

**c. How to Maintain a Command Presence**

1. Good verbal skills and effective vocabulary
2. Awareness of body language
3. Professional appearance

**d. Importance of a Command Presence**

1. Psychological advantage
2. Presents officer as sign of authority
3. Diminishes resistance
4. Reduces likelihood of conflict during police contacts
5. Lends itself to taking charge of situation

**II. Preparing for your patrol shift****a. Levels of Awareness**

- |           |                              |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1. White  | Safe Place (Zoned out)       |
| 2. Yellow | First Perception (Lights On) |
| 3. Orange | Response/Caution Alert       |
| 4. Red    | Fight or Flight              |
| 5. Black  | System Overload/Shutdown     |

**b. Patrol Information and Procedures**

1. Field Interviews
2. Approaches
3. Encountering Plain Clothes Officers

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4. Transportation of Prisoners

## c. Types of approaches

1. Approaching from the patrol vehicle.
2. Making the approach while on foot patrol.
3. A single officer approach.
4. A multiple officer approach.

## Considerations:

1. Cover and contact.
2. Stance & positioning.
3. Searches
4. Records checks
5. Backing off and calling for back-up, if necessary.

## d. Field Interview(s)

## I. One officer - One suspect:

1. Your stance should be with you weak foot forward & your gun side away from the suspect. You should be approximately 4 feet away.
  2. You should keep your gun hand free. **NEUTRAL STANCE**
  3. **Always, always watch the suspects hands.**
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

## II. One officer - two suspects:

1. Your stance should be with you weak foot forward & your gun side away from the suspect. You should be approximately 4 feet away.
  2. You should keep your gun hand free.
  3. Carefully watch both suspects hands.
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

6. Maintain a command presence.
7. Access if you need another officer to assist.
8. Records checks
9. Search or pat down
10. Back down when necessary

## III. Encountering Plain Clothes Officers

1. The proper procedure to be followed when confronting a plain clothes officer is simple!
2. **DON'T** – allow him/her, them to engage in conversation first. You may compromise an operation in progress!

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e. Transportation of Prisoners

## I. Types of Transports

1. Adult males and or females
2. Injured or sick prisoners
3. Juveniles
4. Violent, combative, or hostile prisoners

## II. Basic Procedures:

1. Search the prisoner seating area before and after the transport.
2. Proper position of officers, i.e.. Prisoner off-set from officer.
3. Maintaining close observation of the prisoner.
4. Seal belt prisoner in.
5. Prisoner restrain devices, tarp, meds 4 point restraint
6. Security of prisoner in the vehicle, locked doors, etc.
7. Proper techniques for loading and unloading prisoners.

## III. Transports

1. Appropriate Methods of Transport
2. Officer Safety
3. Procedural Considerations
4. Legal Considerations
5. Alternative Transport Methods
6. Restraint Devices

## f. Officer Safety Considerations

## I. Vehicle

1. Occupied vehicle - single or multiple suspects
2. Unoccupied vehicle
3. Threat of ambush
4. Evidentiary considerations

**(Occupied vehicles-legal considerations as to stop and approach, reasonable suspicion, search and seizure. Officer safety considerations, containment of the vehicle and suspects).**

**Unoccupied vehicle, threat of booby traps, explosives, biohazards, weapons.**

**Related or unrelated suspects that may pose a threat when stopping or making contact with the vehicle.**

**Evidentiary considerations, vehicle used in a crime or belonged to a victim, fingerprints, shoe prints, contraband, and taking photographs (scene contamination)**

## II. Silhouetting

1. Provides a suspect with an easy visual reference to where you are.
2. Provides the suspect an excellent target/sight picture.

- III. Foot Pursuit(s)
  - 1. Hazards
  - 2. Methods to make them safer
- IV. Unusual occurrences
  - 1. Ambush Awareness/Prevention
  - 2. Snipers
  - 3. Surveillance
    - a. Take cover
    - b. The differences between cover and concealment - Block wall or fire hydrant vs. wood fence.
    - c. Calling additional assistance - set maximum range perimeter.
    - d. Providing back-up officers with officer safety information.
    - e. Warn bystanders - from cover if possible.
    - f. Safely attempt to determine the location of the suspect.
    - g. Start to give thought to quarantine off the area.
    - h. Other resources, air unit, plain clothes officers, etc.
    - i. Assess the situation - Incident Commanders
    - j. Provide up-dates to responding back-up officers.
    - k. Describe informal & formal surveillance & its applications for field officers, Equipment that may be used -binoculars, night vision. Who normally does this type of surveillance - uniform/plainclothes. When is this type of surveillance appropriate.
    - l. Considerations while conducting surveillance. Officer safety. Communication between officers, both those on the surveillance and other officers. Special communications requirements, codes, frequency, etc.. \*NOTE: the bad guys have scanners\*
- V. Selective Enforcement
  - 1. Principals necessary to conduct a selective enforcement operation
    - a. Must be directed toward specific violations or circumstances.
    - b. Based on some geographical considerations.
    - c. Should not contain any racial bias.
    - d. Violations or circumstances should be identifiable and/or measurable.Road blocks/zero tolerance/wolf pack/safe streets

- VI. Miscellaneous Business and Residential Checks
  - 1. Officer Safety Considerations
  - 2. Public Relations Value
  - 3. Community Policing Aspects
  - 4. Liquor/Adult Entertainment
- VII. Radio Procedures
  - 1. Listening to your radio: for other officer's being dispatched to calls near your location, for officer's conducting traffic or FI stops near your location, for ATL's that may affect your sector.
  - 2. Turning down – when dealing w/ suspects and/or victims (may give indication to them of warrants or information regarding investigation), when searching. Utilize ear pieces when applicable (advantages/disadvantages)
  - 3. Limit – ties up frequency when other officers may need to transmit, use computer if available and applicable, also be aware that radio transmissions are recorded and could be used in court later.
- VIII. Conclusion to Patrol Preparation
  - 1. Discussion
  - 2. Comments

### 3. Patrol Activities and Incidents

- 1. Detection of Criminal Activity:
  - a. First and foremost, when used correctly the following can aid the officer in the detection of criminal activity
    - i. Patrol (visible and stealth)
    - ii. Informants
    - iii. Known areas of criminal congregation
    - iv. Rapport with citizens
    - v. Knowledge of criminal population
    - vi. Officer perception while on patrol

### 4. Pedestrian Approaches

- 1. When approaching pedestrians consider the following factors: TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS
- 2. Person's Appearance
  - a. Does the subject fit the description of a known wanted person?
  - b. Does the subject appear to be injured?
  - c. Does the subject appear to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs?
  - d. Does the subject act suspicious or out of place?
- 3. Person's Actions
  - b. Is the subject running away from an actual or possible crime scene?
  - c. Is the subject behaving in a manner indicating possible criminal activity?

4. Prior Knowledge of the Person
  - a. Does the subject have a known criminal history?
  - b. Is the subject currently wanted for a crime?
5. Advise Dispatch
  - a. LOCATION
  - b. SUBJECT DESCRIPTION
  - c. REASON FOR CONTACT
  - d. WHICH SIDE OF PARKING LOT BUSINESS, .ETC..
  - e. INTERSECTION
6. Advise Dispatch
  - a. High Crime Area
  - b. Recently Reported Crime
7. Time of Day
  - a. Late hour
  - b. Unusual for someone to be in the area at that time
  - c. Consistent with crime in that area
8. Areas to Avoid
  - a. Areas with numerous escape routes
  - b. Dimly lit areas
  - c. Areas with numerous innocent bystanders
  - d. HIGH RISK AREAS for officers, such as bars, etc..
9. Approach must reflect command and courtesy
  - a. Always approach on foot
    - i. [REDACTED]
    - ii. Challenge from cover.
    - iii. Challenge from behind the suspect.
    - iv. Be observant.
  - b. Visually Search Suspect(s)
    - i. Hands visible and empty
    - ii. If subject has his/her hands in his/her pocket, have subject turn away from you and remove them.
    - iii. No furtive movements
    - iv. Bulges in clothing
    - v. Cooperative behavior
10. Officer Positioning
  - i. [REDACTED]
  - ii. [REDACTED]
  - iii. [REDACTED]
  - iv. [REDACTED]
  - v. [REDACTED]
- b. Single Officer vs. Multiple Subjects
  - i. Keep Subjects in one area to prevent divided attention
- c. Two Officers vs. One Subject

- i. Designate the Contact (primary) Officer
- ii. Contact Officer should do the talking

[REDACTED]

- d. Two Officers vs. Multiple Subjects
  - i. The contact officer should speak to one subject at a time
  - ii. Cover officer should separate the other subject(s) from the one being interviewed
  - iii. Cover officer should position himself to the side to maintain surveillance on all subjects
- e. Two Officers vs. Multiple Subjects

[REDACTED]

- f. Foot Pursuit(s)
  - i. Can happen at any time. The officer should maintain a level of fitness that allows successful apprehension of suspect
  - ii. Should wear equipment in a manner that items will not come loose while running
  - iii. Consider the following:
    - 1. Do I have Backup
    - 2. Are there multiple suspects
    - 3. Is the Police Car safe if left unattended
    - 4. Is suspect more familiar with the area
    - 5. Is the area hostile for Police Officers
    - 6. [REDACTED]
    - 7. [REDACTED]
    - 8. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5. **Response to calls for service: Emergency vs. non-emergency**

a. Emergency

- i. Emergency response is the type of response where the officer is needed to aid in the prevention of loss of life, bodily harm or loss of vital public utilities or services. It is also the response to felonious activity that is imminent or in progress. This response requires the use of lights and sirens.



- b. Non-Emergency
  - ii. Non-emergency response is the response to incidents where there is an unlikely chance for loss of life, bodily harm or felonious activity in progress. For non-emergency response, the officer should obey all traffic laws, not use lights and sirens and travel with the normal flow of traffic.
- 6. Lights and Sirens or Stealth
  - a. For emergency travel to a scene, lights and sirens should be used to clear traffic
  - b. When near the scene, the officer should determine if the emergency equipment is to be left on
  - c. Will alerting the suspect of the officers arrival create excess danger to the officer or victims?
  - d. Response to motor vehicle accidents may require leaving the lights and sirens on. Lights and sirens should be left on if their use will prevent any further injury or criminal activity.
  - e. Response to burglaries or prowler calls may require a stealth approach.
  - f. Know direct route and alternate routes
    - i. Be knowledgeable of geography
    - ii. Be aware of one way roads and dead ends
    - iii. Consider traffic conditions at that time of day
  - g. Previous knowledge of patrol area
  - h. Park and walk
    - i. When approaching the immediate response scene, the officer should park and walk the final approach. While on foot the officer is more observant and is less visible to suspects.
- 7. Vehicle and Pedestrians
  - a. To investigate suspicious vehicles, follow the procedures for unknown risk traffic stops
- 8. Reasons to investigate suspicious vehicles
  - i. Abandoned
  - ii. Traffic or parking violation
  - iii. Parked in unusual spot
  - iv. Unattended for unusually long time
  - v. Parked at back door of store or bank
  - vi. Citizen or neighbor request

**ROUTINE CALLS TEND TO BE THE MOST DEADLY CALLS FOR OFFICERS, BECAUSE THEY LET THEIR GUARD DOWN!**

9. Non-Emergency Calls
  - a. These calls will take up a large part of your time
    - i. Do not use lights and sirens
    - ii. Obey all traffic laws
    - iii. Refer to you Policies and Procedures
    - iv. Noise and light discipline may apply
    - v. Approach by vehicle/foot
    - vi. Use your tactics
    - vii. Keep dispatch informed
  - b. There are no routine calls
10. Unknown Trouble Calls
  - a. You will usually have no information to go on
  - b. Approach with caution
  - c. Back-up should be requested
11. Neighborhood Disturbance(s)
  - a. These calls are among the most frequent...
  - b. Diplomacy is required
  - c. Carefully assess information before decision
  - d. Back-up vs. no back-up
  - e. Calm emotions
  - f. Is an arrest necessary
  - g. Make proper referrals
  - h. Property line disputes
  - i. Loud music
  - j. Drag racing
  - k. Noisy animals
  - l. Throwing trash on each other's property
  - m. Cutting a neighbors trees or shrubs
12. Landlord-tenant and lien disputes
  - a. Civil Matter
    - i. Failure to pay rent is a civil matter and should be addressed in civil court
    - ii. Both parties have specific rights under landlord/tenant laws
    - iii. The landlord must give eviction notice served through civil process prior to locking the tenant out of the residence
    - iv. The landlord may not place a lean on the tenants property without authorization by the court
    - v. The landlord may not deny the tenant access to the residence or his property without authorization by the court
    - vi. Once a writ of restitution has been carried out by the Sheriff's Dept. the tenant does not have rights to the residence

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- vii. The tenants property cannot be disposed of without the civil court authorization
  - viii. The property may be moved to a locked facility until the court gives authorization for disposal
13. Repossessions
- a. Repossession agent must notify police
    - i. Often reported as an auto theft or burglary
  - b. You must verify repossession before calling a theft
  - c. Personnel conducting the repossession should have authorization paperwork & identification
  - d. Cannot force entry into a home or business
  - e. Vehicle locks & windows can be broken
  - f. Agent cannot assault anyone on the process of a repossession
14. Death Cases
- a. Wear latex gloves
  - b. Check for vital signs without disturbing the scene
  - c. Follow policies and procedures
  - d. Notify supervisor and investigator
  - e. Notify EMS and OMI
  - f. Protect the scene
  - g. Foul play
  - h. Possible suicide
  - i. Anticipated: attended or unattended
  - j. Unanticipated: attended or unattended
  - k. Accidental
15. Defrauding and Innkeeper
- a. In essence is a larceny.
  - b. Treated as any other non-violent property crime
  - c. Suspect's name & personal information.
  - d. Physical description.
  - e. Vehicle description.
  - f. Last known location
  - g. Direction of travel.
  - h. Possible destination.
  - i. Issue ATL.
  - j. Obtain victim's information
  - k. Interviews
  - l. Write report
  - m. Locate suspect
  - n. Arrest suspect if you have Probable cause.
16. Gas Skip
- a. Obtain suspect's information.
  - b. Issue ATL.
  - c. Obtain victim's information.

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- d. Work case & arrest suspect if probable cause exists.
  - e. Submit report.
17. Shoplifting
- a. Be on the look out for suspect as you approach the scene.
  - b. Obtain victim's information & conduct interviews
  - c. Make an arrest if you have probable cause.
  - d. Secure any evidence.
  - e. Submit report
18. Welfare Check
- a. Sick or injured person
  - b. Missing person
  - c. Elderly
  - d. Medical condition.
  - e. Young, history of disappearing
  - f. Landlord/family member with key
  - g. Urgency of Knock on doors, ring bell, attempt phone contact, look through windows.
  - h. Attempt to locate key
  - i. Brief supervisor
  - j. Force entry if justifiable or authorized
19. Handling Animals
- a. Keep the public safe
  - b. Destroy the animal if necessary-SOP
  - c. Notify owner
  - d. Protect property
  - e. Agencies to contact
    - i. Animal control
    - ii. Game and fish
    - iii. Cattle inspector
    - iv. Humane society
    - v. Highway department
    - vi. Health department
  - f. If the animal must be destroyed
    - i. Isolate the animal if possible
    - ii. Ensure there is a safe target area
    - iii. Attempt to neutralize the animal immediately with one shot
    - iv. If the animal is suspected of having rabies, avoid shooting the head if possible
    - v. **MAKE SURE YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH YOUR DEPARTMENTS SOP!!**
20. Other Non-Emergency Calls
- a. Electrical wires down
  - b. Malfunctioning or missing traffic signals
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- c. Serving Court orders
  - d. Littering
  - e. Hazardous road conditions
    - i. Fog
    - ii. Snow/Ice
    - iii. Flood
    - iv. Dust storm
  - f. Phone harassment
  - g. Illegal burning
  - h. Road construction
  - i. Damage to fire hydrants
  - j. Motorist assist
  - k. House checks
  - l. Locked vehicles
  - m. Street directions
21. Emergency Calls
- a. Emergency equipment is engaged
  - b. Proceed to the scene as quick as possible
  - c. Request back up
  - d. **REMEMBER YOUR TACTICS & OFFICER SURVIVAL SKILLS!**
  - e. Respond to the location where fleeing suspects are most likely to be intercepted
  - f. Formulate a plan
  - g. Communicate and coordinate with other responding unit
  - h. Remember , 7 Critical Tasks
    - i. Establish communications
    - ii. Identify the kill zone
    - iii. Establish inner perimeter
    - iv. Establish outer perimeter
    - v. Establish command post
    - vi. Establish staging areas
    - vii. Identify additional resources
23. Determining Response Route
- a. Distance to the scene
  - b. Traffic conditions
  - c. Time of day
  - d. Condition of the route
  - e. Best approach direction
  - f. Type of incident

24. Burglary in progress
- a. Develop a plan of operation
    - i. Coordinate with other responding units
    - ii. Determine avenues of approach
  - b. Utilize invisible deployment
    - i. When getting near the scene, turn off the lights and sirens
  - c. Turn off engine
  - d. Ensure dome lights is deactivated
  - e. Don't slam your door
  - f. Maintain noise & light discipline
    - i. Keys/change
    - ii. Equipment
    - iii. Radio
    - iv. Flashlight
    - v. Stay in shadows
    - vi. Cover and concealment
25. First Responding Unit
- a. Control the scene
  - b. Notify dispatch you are on scene/give exact location
  - c. Advise of pedestrian/vehicle description
  - d. Observe the area until backup arrives
  - e. Direct other units into position based on intelligence gathered at the scene
  - f. Search from the outside in
  - g. [REDACTED]
  - h. [REDACTED]
  - i. [REDACTED]
  - j. [REDACTED]
  - k. [REDACTED]
26. Search for Point of Entry
- a. [REDACTED]
  - b. [REDACTED]
  - c. [REDACTED]
  - d. [REDACTED]
  - e. [REDACTED]
    - i. [REDACTED]
    - ii. [REDACTED]
    - iii. [REDACTED]
    - iv. [REDACTED]
  - f. Check roof for entry
    - i. [REDACTED]
    - ii. [REDACTED]
    - iii. [REDACTED]
    - iv. [REDACTED]

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27. Entry Discovered
    - a. Stop and listen
    - b. Communicate
    - c. Preserve physical evidence
    - d. Request owner to respond with keys
    - e. Conduct interior building search
    - f. Apprehend suspects if discovered
    - g. Once building is searched, Secure it as affectively as possible
  28. Other Emergency Calls
    - a. Robbery in progress
    - b. Subject with gun/shots fired
    - c. Officer needs assistance
    - d. Domestic disturbance
    - e. Burglary alarms
    - f. Hostage takers
    - g. Barricaded subjects
    - h. Vehicle/aircraft accident
    - i. Drowning
    - j. Structure fire
    - k. Bomb threat
  29. Domestic Violence
    - a. The most difficult of all calls to handle
      - i. Stop, look and listen
      - ii. Remember your tactics
      - iii. Approach by vehicle/on foot
      - iv. [REDACTED]
      - v. [REDACTED]
      - vi. Back-up
      - vii. Communications
  30. Domestic Violence-Investigation(s)
    - a. Only one officer questions (contact/cover)
    - b. Only one person speaks at a time
    - c. No monopolization
    - d. Get all the information
    - e. Analyze objectively
      - i. The law
      - ii. Policy
      - iii. Evidence
      - iv. Discretion
    - f. If evidence supports claims, arrest
    - g. Avoid giving advise
    - h. Make proper referrals
    - i. Personal property
      - i. Secure permission
-

- ii. An Obligation to preserve the peace
    - iii. Do not force entry
  - j. Shelters
  - k. Counseling services
  - l. Restraining orders (District Court)
  - m. Victims' assistance programs
  - n. District Attorney's Office
31. Explosives
- a. **DO NOT KEY YOUR RADIO!!!!**
  - b. Use telephone line for communication
  - c. Search the premises
  - d. Have a person who knows the building
  - e. Have employees look around their work stations
  - f. If item is found, isolate the device
  - g. Notify bomb team
  - h. Assist with evacuation of the building
  - i. Maintain perimeter
  - j. Notify ATF, FBI
32. Aircraft Accidents (FAA & NTSB will investigate)
- a. Perimeter
  - b. Render aid
  - c. Notify FAA with aircraft type, tail number, color and souls aboard
  - d. EMS/FDP
  - e. Notify hospitals
  - f. MILITARY
    - i. Military is in charge
    - ii. May have weapons involved
    - iii. Possibility of classified materials on board
    - iv. Refer media to military PIO
    - v. DO NOT release information
    - vi. Notify hospitals
  - g. Media Relations
    - i. **The relationship between law enforcement and the press is difficult at times. Foster an understanding between the two whenever possible to elicit their help.**
  - h. Public Information Officer
    - i. All information should be disseminated by the PIO
    - ii. Others should cooperate, but not seek out the press
    - iii. Refer all but the most general of inquiries to the PIO
  - i. Information NOT to be released
    - i. Information that may jeopardize the investigation
    - ii. Information that may jeopardize an individual's rights
    - iii. Information that may injure the character of an individual
    - iv. Information that is legally privileged
    - v. Information prohibited by department policy



- 
- 33. Criminal Activity
    - a. Drug trafficking
      - i. High amount of vehicle or pedestrian traffic for no apparent reason
      - ii. Drug paraphernalia in the area
    - b. Suspicious behavior
      - i. Subject turns away when officer is spotted
      - ii. Subject is wearing inappropriate clothing
      - iii. Subject demonstrates nervous behavior while being questioned
  - 34. Field Contacts
    - a. Certain groups of people should be cultivated as field contacts or informants due to their association with or observation of criminal activity
  - 35. Association with Criminal Element
    - a. Prostitutes
    - b. Homeless
    - c. Drug users
  - 36. Referrals
    - a. Homeless
      - i. Shelter
      - ii. Salvation army
      - iii. Local churches
    - b. Domestic Violence
      - i. Shelters
      - ii. Counseling services
      - iii. Restraining orders
      - iv. Victims assistance programs
      - v. District Attorney's office
    - c. Alcohol/Drug Problems
      - i. AA meetings
      - ii. ALA-NON or ALA-Teen
      - iii. Rehab centers
      - iv. Counseling services
    - d. Runaways/Juveniles
      - i. Shelters
      - ii. Counseling services
  - 37. Complaints about the officer
    - a. Remain calm and professional
    - b. Direct complaints to your supervisor
    - c. Give the complainant your rank and name
    - d. Immediately contact and brief your supervisor
    - e. Write a report or memo on the incident
  - 38. Complaints on civil rights violations
    - a. **Advise your supervisor**
    - b. Direct complainant to the FBI
    - c. Write a report or memo
-

- 
39. Missing persons
- a. Few routine calls generate more concern than missing person calls, especially those concerning juveniles. Immediate and proper response is critical.
  - b. Exhibiting Sensitivity
    - i. Feelings of victim's family/friends is helplessness, fear, and anger.
    - ii. Responding officers must demonstrate empathy for the situation:
    - iii. 1. Assure reporting party of action being taken
    - iv. 2. Explain follow-up procedures
    - v. 3. Make referrals to other agencies
  - c. Identify the exact situation
    - i. Each situation is different and department SOP should always be considered in each case.
    - ii. Missing Person - Any person reported to a law enforcement agency until the person is located or determined to be a voluntary missing adult.
  - d. Identify the exact situation
    - i. Involuntary Missing
    - ii. Parental Abduction
    - iii. Runaway
    - iv. Unknown Missing
    - v. Suspicious Circumstances
    - vi. Person at risk
  - e. Initial Procedures
    - i. Verify incident is a missing person case
    - ii. Accept **WITHOUT DELAY**
    - iii. 1. Take the initial call over the telephone if necessary
    - iv. 2. Do **not** worry about jurisdiction at this point in the investigation
    - v. 3. Give priority over **non-emergency**, property related crimes
  - f. Classify type of missing person case
    - i. **Involuntary missing**
      - ii. 1. Kidnapping
      - iii. 2. Abandonment
      - iv. 3. Mentally impaired
    - v. **Parental Abduction**
      - vi. 1. Urgent-fleeing of the area, state or country
      - vii. 2. Non-urgent location of child known to *both* parents, child is safe
      - viii. 3. No court order involved
    - ix. **Runaway**
    - x. **Unknown type of missing person**
40. Amber Alert
- a. Child under the age of 18
  - b. Child is in imminent danger
  - c. Specific information about the child and the child abductor that will assist in an expedient and successful end to the abduction
  - d. Notify lead stations, communications bureau, and all local and federal law enforcement agencies
-

- e. Once AMBER alert has been declared, only the authorized requester may terminate the alert
  - f. **Determine if the person is at risk**
    - i. Signs of foul play
    - ii. Medical, mental or emotional condition present
    - iii. No pattern of running away
  - g. Obtain information on missing person
    - i. Full name, nicknames, and AKA
    - ii. Address
    - iii. Date of Birth
    - iv. Complete Physical Description
  - h. Obtain other pertinent information
    - i. Description of other parties involved
    - ii. Addresses of other parties involved
    - iii. Last known location of victim
    - vi. Destination of victim
    - v. Last person to have talked or seen the victim
    - vi. Description of victim's vehicle
    - vii. **Call investigator / supervisor**
    - viii. Notify all area agencies
    - ix. Agency of residence
    - x. Agency where last known
    - xi. Agency of destination
    - xii. Agencies along possible routes of travel
    - xiii. **Obtain most recent photograph (s)**
    - xiv. **Accept finger prints or other documentation if made available**
    - xv. **Complete report and submit immediately with NCIC entry**
  - i. Initial Search
    - i. Ascertain to what extent the reporting party attempted to locate the missing person
    - ii. Interview witnesses, friends and co-workers
    - iii. Drive and/or walk the area
    - iv. Check known possible locations
41. Dealing with specific situations
- a. Young Children
    - i. No communication or survival skills
    - ii. Initiate search at home first
    - iii. Be alert for signs of foul play
    - iv. Call for assistance if child is not found immediately. Utilize all available resources.
  - b. Adolescents
    - i. Better communication skills
    - ii. Teenagers follow predictable patterns
    - iii. Adults
    - iv. Often missing voluntarily, if no sign of foul play consider:

- 
- v. Drinking or drug abuse pattern
  - vi. Recent Argument with spouse/ significant other
  - vii. Extra-marital affair
  - viii. History of disappearing
  - ix. Elderly adults consideration
  - x. Decreased communication skills
  - xi. Medical problems-Alzheimer disease
  - xii. Known medical/emotional impairments
  - xiii. Increase the risk to the victim
  - xiv. Should be handled with the same immediacy as lost children

INSTRUCTOR NOTES

## COURSE AUDIT

PRIMARY INSTRUCTOR:

SECONDARY INSTRUCTOR:

SUPPORT STAFF (i.e.: Scenario Managers, Role Players, etc):

DATE(S)/ TIME(S) OF INSTRUCTION:

LOCATION OF INSTRUCTION:

RECOMMENDED CURRICULUM CHANGES: Identify inaccurate information, outdated information, new information to be added to updated material, etc. (Use additional pages if necessary)

**COURSE AUDIT** (Continued)

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR COMMENTS: (If any portion of the course content was not presented, indicate the specific content here)

If course content other than the NMDPS TRD approved Basic or PST academy curriculum is taught, the alternative curriculum must be submitted to the Law Enforcement Academy Deputy Director's office and approved prior to delivery of the alternative instructional materials.

☐ Alternative curriculum was taught.

Accreditation number of alternative curriculum:

	SIGNATURE	DATE
Primary Instructor	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Reviewed by Program Coordinator	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Reviewed by Bureau Chief	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Reviewed by LEA Director or Designee	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>





# amlopez

Job : Microsoft Word - Vehicle Stop Techniques.update. LP

Host : 2UA2011Z6C

Date : 2014/03/11

Time : 12:51



<b>Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues</b>	<b>OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION</b>
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**Vehicle Stop Techniques  
Block 5.2 BPOT Lesson Plan**

**LESSON PLAN**

**INTRODUCTION**

Course title: Vehicle Stop Techniques

Instructional Goals:

1. This course will enable the student to safely and tactically conduct an unknown risk and high-risk traffic stop.
2. This course will place emphasis on the right-side approach technique and demonstrate the tactical advantages that it has over a left-side approach
3. This course will provide the student with the techniques and procedures that are necessary for conducting a felony stop.

Instructional Objectives:

1. Identify proper procedures to stop vehicles to investigate, cite, or arrest occupants.
2. Given a nighttime practical exercise involving stopping a vehicle for a traffic violation, demonstrate in a role play the following proper uses of the spotlight in a pullover and approach situation:
  - a. Not blinding the driver of the other vehicle while the vehicle is in motion.
  - b. Illuminating the interior of the other vehicle after it has stopped.
  - c. Focusing on side mirrors and rearview mirrors in order to blind the occupant (s) to the officer's approach.
3. Given a night time practical exercise involving stopping a vehicle for a traffic violation, demonstrate proper use of his/her flashlight to observe the vehicle occupants (s), get identification and issue a citation.
4. Given a practical exercise involving the stopping of a vehicle Containing felony suspect, and as measured on an approved, pre-designed rating form, demonstrate safely stopping the vehicle, removing and placing the occupant (s) in a position of

Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues	<b>OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION</b>
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disadvantage without the officer (s) being placed in a position that would be inherently dangerous.

5. Demonstrate conducting a safe and effective search of a vehicle  
As demonstrated on an approved, pre-designed ratings form.

Instructional Method: Classroom Lecture and Discussion, Practical exercises

Estimated Time: 2 hours

Bibliography: NM DPS Block Lesson Plan, 1999  
University of New Mexico, Criminal Justice Program, Patrol Operations

Instructor \_\_\_\_\_

Prepared by: Jason Hatch Date: January 2, 2014

Approved By: Jasler Date: Feb 2014

LO 1

**I. Unknown risk vehicle stops**

**A. Conducting the stop**

1. Determine reason for stop
  - a. Traffic violation, suspicious person(s)/vehicle, Vehicle equipment malfunction
2. Why would an officer not make a traffic stop.
  - a. Numerous subjects in the car
  - b. No back up available
  - c. Severity of the infraction not sufficient
  - d. Inclement weather
  - e. Heavy traffic
  - f. No safe location
3. Advise Dispatch (Prior to initiating stop)
  - a. Current Location/Anticipated Stop Location
  - b. Vehicle Description
  - c. License Plate Information
  - d. Request Registration & Warrants Check. Wait for return before initiating stop
  - e. Number of Occupants
4. Officer chooses location of stop: The officer will attempt to travel to a suitable location before engaging lights and siren thus minimizing the chance that the violator stops in an unsafe area.
  - a. Minimize exposure to traffic hazards
    1. Curves
    2. Hills
    3. Heavy traffic
    4. High crime area
    5. Lighting
    6. Available cover
    7. Ability to back out of area

LO 2

4. Select Location of the stop:
  - a. Free of traffic hazards
  - b. Well lit area at night
  - c. Cover available
  - d. Ability to back out of area (if needed)

## OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION

Initiate the stop

6. Activate emergency equipment. The spotlight should not be used to blind the driver when their vehicle is in motion. The spotlight can be used to illuminate the vehicle's interior once it has stopped. It can also be turned on the vehicle's mirrors to mask the officer's approach on foot.
  - a. Over head, dashboard or bumper mounted lights
  - b. Headlights
  - c. Rear warning lights
  - d. Headlights or wig-wag lights
  - e. Siren if necessary  
(DO NOT PULL ALONG SIDE AND MOTIION DRIVER TO PULL OVER)
7. Be prepared for sudden stops
  - a. Maintain safe distance (Space Cushion)
  - b. Do not drive alongside or in front of suspect vehicle
  - c. Watch out for motorcycles pulling onto shoulder and losing control.
  - d. Park at least 21 feet behind suspect vehicle  
(DISTANCE IS YOUR FRIEND)
    - i. This places the officer at the minimum safe distance to defend against an edged weapon attack.
    - ii. This distance creates a buffer area in the case that the police vehicle is struck from the rear; the chance that the violator vehicle will also be struck is minimized.
    - iii. Without obstructing traffic, offset patrol vehicle 1 to 2 feet left of center of the suspect vehicle. This allows a small buffer area that minimizes the driver from stepping directly into traffic should they choose to exit their vehicle
  - e. Turn Wheels of patrol car to the left
  - f. Use headlights even during daylight
8. Notify dispatch
  - a. Location

## OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION

1. Location and as much vehicle information as possible should be called in while still in motion to minimize time spent behind the wheel of the patrol vehicle
- b. License information
- c. State, Letters and numbers
- d. Vehicle description
- e. Number of occupants
9. Exiting the vehicle
  - a. Minimize time in patrol vehicle
    1. Due to the inability to quickly move and inability to quickly access weapons the officer is extremely vulnerable while sitting in a parked vehicle.
  - b. Exit vehicle, quietly shut door (do not give the driver any unnecessary clues to your movement)
  - c. Keep eyes on suspect vehicle
  - d. Be aware of passing traffic
  - e. Step around rear of patrol vehicle
    1. This places the patrol vehicle between the officer and the suspect providing distance, cover and concealment.
  - f. Pause and look from rear of patrol vehicle. Assess the situation, determine if backup is needed and prepare to approach.
10. Vehicle Approaches
  - A. Approach on right/passenger side of vehicle
  - B. The officer should not carry anything in his or her weapon hand. No unnecessary equipment should be carried on approach.
  - C. When using a flashlight, the officer must use light discipline;
  - D. Taking care to not illuminate himself and only turning on the light when absolutely necessary.



## OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION

- E. This keeps the driver out of passing traffic and allows attention to be paid to the driver
- F. A passenger side approach allows the officer to approach where the driver is least expecting him
- G. On nighttime stops, the officer is not silhouetted in the spotlight and is able to move in the shadows.
- H. From the passenger side, the officer is able to see both of the driver's hands.
- I. Pause at rear of suspect vehicle and assess situation
  - a.) At any time during the stop, the officer should not walk between the vehicles. The driver may intentionally or unintentionally reverse the vehicle and crush the officer.
  - b.) Look through rear window to observe occupants
  - c.) For dark tinted windows, the officer should order the driver to roll the window down. Sometimes placing a flashlight directly against the window will illuminate the interior enough to see through the tint however this pin points the officers location.
  - d.) If rear seat is occupied, attempt to contact driver without passing in front of rear passengers
  - e.) If rear seat is empty, stand at passenger side and contact driver.

### 11. Contacting the driver

- a. Contact through passenger window or door
  - 1. The officer stands behind the doorframe to maximize cover and prevent being struck with an opening door.
- b. Do not reach into vehicle
- c. If there are multiple occupants, determine whether or not to have driver exit the vehicle.
- d. If the officer chooses to have the driver exit the vehicle, maintain a safe distance and have the person stand behind their vehicle on the shoulder.
- e. The officer should avoid standing between the driver and the suspect vehicle.
- f. The officer should keep all activity in front of him

### 12. Call-out the offenders (Tactics)

## OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION

- a. Calling the driver and/or passenger(s) out of the suspect vehicle to the curb area utilizing verbal commands/directions.
  - b. Calling the offender out to the curb for problem vehicles or when there is an increased danger/risk of being involved in a use-of-force situation such as a gunfight.
  - c. When a unsafe location or a safe approach is also a concern, call-out tactics can be utilized
13. Disadvantages of call out tactics.
- a. Loss of containment of the subject(s) in the vehicle
  - b. The possible loss of "Plain View" evidence.
14. Utilize the P/A to Communicate
- a. Verbally direct driver/occupant to turn-off the vehicle (not including tractor trailer rigs or other large diesel vehicles)
  - b. Request only the driver retrieve the paperwork from the vehicle
  - c. Have the driver exit the vehicle and meet you at the curb away from the traffic flow
  - d. Visually inspect the driver as he/she walks approaches you for any possible weapons
  - e. Insure the subjects hands/palms are visible
  - f. Maintain your position of cover and concealment at your unit until the subject is at the curb
  - g. Avoid tunnel vision on the driver or any other object
15. Contact the driver at the curb
- a. Maintain a minimum two arms distance
  - b. Have the driver set the information or paperwork on the trunk and step away
  - c. You then can pick-up the information and step away
  - d. Maintain a 360 degree security by being aware of your surrounding area
16. Issue the citation
- a. Advise the driver of your intentions and/or decision(s) on the course of action
  - b. Offer the Penalty Assessment if applicable
  - c. Request the driver and passengers to remain inside the vehicle until you return
  - d. On a call-out, have the driver remain at the curb
  - e. Walk back to the patrol car - gain distance

## OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION

- f. Request a driver registration and wants/warrant check
- g. Position yourself on the passenger side of the patrol car
- h. Right front fender of patrol car
- i. Write the citation
- j. Approach the subject car again
- k. Look for a change attitude/behavior of the driver - physical, verbal, & non-verbal cues
- l. Visually search the subject again and again
- m. Second approach is the most dangerous - use good tactics
- n. Do not reach into the subjects car
- o. Make the driver extend to *your* position
- p. On a Call-out, set the paperwork on the trunk and step away
- q. Advise the driver that you will assist in getting them back into traffic
- r. Avoid telling the driver to "Have a good day." Advise them to drive safely

### 17. Terminate the stop

- a. Return to your patrol car
- b. Maintain visibility with both the passing traffic and the subject car
- c. Pull into traffic lane while simultaneously observing the traffic flow
- d. When safe, pull into traffic and allow subject car to leave
- e. Turn-off emergency equipment on the patrol unit
- f. Make a turn away from subject(s) vehicle - head in a different direction
- g. Advise dispatch that you are back in-service

## I. KNOWN HIGH RISK STOPS

- A. Make a plan before initiating the stop
- B. Communicate with all other officers involved in the stop prior to initiating the stop
- C. Move methodically
- D. Slow things down
- E. Do not move fast due to excitement

### 18. Principles of known risk stops

- a. Do not commit yourself without adequate manpower

LO 4  
LO4

## OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION

- b. Utilize marked vehicles to make the stop
- c. Don't try to be a "hero"
- d. Wait for backup
- e. Make the suspects come to you
- f. Give suspect vehicle description
  - 1. make, model
  - 2. approximate year, color
  - 3. license number and state
  - 4. number of occupants and descriptions
  - 5. dents, primer, stickers etc.

### 19. Making the Known Risk Stop

- a. Select a location with:
  - 1.cover available
  - 2.good lighting
  - 3.no traffic hazard
  - 4.no innocent bystanders
  - 5.free of suspect escape routes
- b. Unit windows down and doors unlocked
- c. Activate emergency equipment
- d. Lights
- e. Sirens should be turned off as soon as possible to lower attention of bystanders and make communication easier

### 20. Positioning Patrol Cars

- a. Maintain a distance of 15 yards or a minimum of 30 feet
- b. Contact unit off-set to the left
- c. Cover unit left of contact vehicle
- d. Leave enough room to open drivers door on contact unit and passenger door on cover unit
- e. All lights concentrated on suspect vehicle
- f. Contact vehicle turns tires to left
- g. Cover vehicle turns tires to the right
- h. Watch for movement inside the vehicle

### 21. Maintaining a position of cover

- a. Stay partially inside the patrol car
- b. Unit doors offer limited cover
- c. Point weapons at your target
- d. Maintain weapons safety

## OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION

- e. Trigger finger stays off the trigger unless the decision is made to fire
- f. Identify yourself as a police officer
- g. Advise the suspects they are under arrest
- h. Confirm the suspects can hear you
- i. GIVE INSTRUCTIONS OVER P.A.
- j. Cover officer obtains another pair of handcuffs if he/she does not have them on their person
- k. The cover officer instructs the contact officer to bring out the next person
- l. Repeat the procedure for all visible suspects
- m. When no other suspects are visible the contact officer challenges the vehicle
- n. Use the P.A. to tell others to sit up
- o. Say the other suspects told you they were there
- p. Utilize or threaten to utilize a K-9

22. When you are satisfied no others are inside the vehicle.

- a. Contact officer continues to challenge the vehicle while the cover officer searches
- b. Cover officer goes around the rear of the patrol car and approaches the suspect vehicle from the 2 1/2 position
- c. Maintain weapon discipline
- d. Stop at the rear of the vehicle and feel for movement
- e. Have flashlight at the ready for night stops
- f. Do a quick peek for suspects on the seats and floorboards of the vehicle
- g. If movement or suspects are detected retreat to cover and have the contact officer challenge the vehicle again
- h. If no movement or suspects are detected:
- i. Move around the front of the vehicle and pick up the keys
- j. Cover officer then positions himself in order to coordinate the clearing of the trunk this is done from the 2 1/2 in order to avoid a crossfire

23. Advantages

- a. May result in apprehension of suspects
- b. Assist in solving a crime by identifying suspects and recovering evidence

<b>Performance Objectives And Instructional Cues</b>	<b>OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION</b>
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c. Confine suspects to a geographic area

24. Disadvantages

- a. Inconvenience to officers
- b. Expensive in terms of manpower and equipment
- c. Hazardous to officers and citizens

amlopez

Job : Microsoft Word - ROADBLOCKS & BARRICADES LESSON PLAN

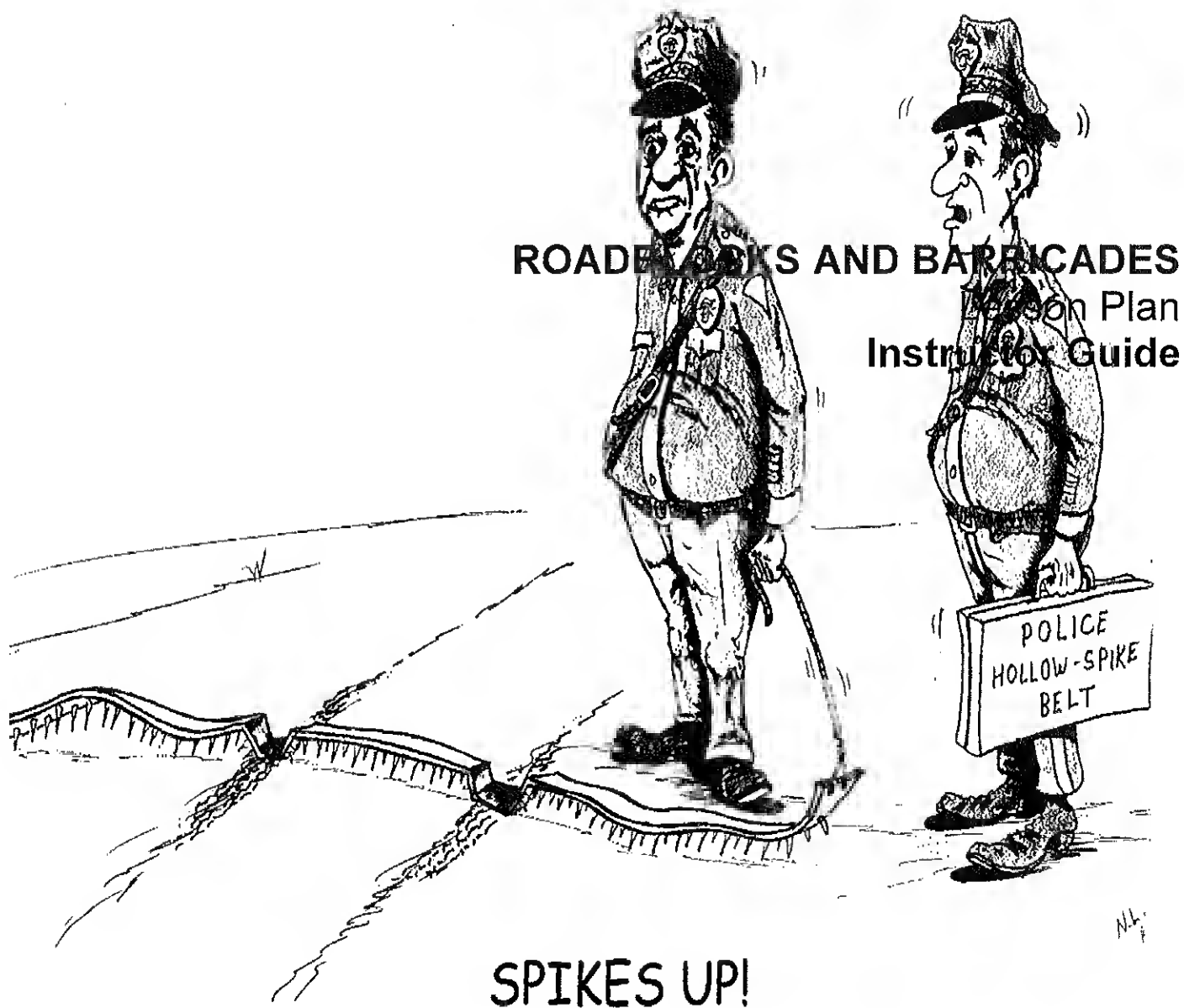
Host : 2UA2011Z6C

Date : 2014/03/11

Time : 12:51







Roadblocks and Barricades  
NMDPS Accreditation Number

[illegible]

**ROADBLOCKS AND BARRICADES**  
(DWI Checkpoints: Legal, Policy, and Operations)

Roadblocks and Barricades  
NMDPS Accreditation Number

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**COURSE TITLE:** ROADBLOCKS AND BARRICADES (DWI Checkpoints; legal policy and operations)

**INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS:** THE STUDENT WILL DEVELOP AN UNDERSTANDING OF RELEVANT CASE LAWS, IMPORTANCE OF DEPARTMENT POLICY, AND WORKING KNOWLEDGE ON THE OPERATIONS OF A DWI CHECKPOINT AND LIST THE GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED BY THE CITY OF LAS CRUCES vs. BETANCOURT

**INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:** DEFINE ROADBLOCKS AND THEIR PURPOSE AND TO IDENTIFY THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ESTABLISHING ROADBLOCKS

**INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS:** CLASSROOM LECTURE

**HANDOUTS:** STUDENT GUIDE

**COURSE DURATION:** 1 Hr

**CURRICULUM REFERENCES:** DWI CHECKPOINTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY POLICIES & PROCEDURES OPR:05

**SAFETY CONSIDERATION:** NONE

**EQUIPMENT, PERSONNEL, AND SUPPLIES NEEDED:** COMPUTER, AUDIO AND VISUAL AIDS; WHITEBOARD

**TARGET AUDIENCE:** NEW MEXICO LAW ENFORCEMENT CADETS AND RECRUITS

**COURSE PREREQUISITES:** NONE

**INSTRUCTOR CERT.:** GENERAL POLICE INSTRUCTOR WITH MINIMUM OF FIVE YEARS FIELD EXPERIENCE

**INSTRUCTOR RATIO:** 1 / 40

**EVALUATION STRATEGY:** NEW MEXICO LAW ENFORCEMENT CERTIFICATION EXAM

**AUTHOR & ORIGINATION DATE:** ED R. GARCIA, 2001

**REVISION / REVIEW DATE(S):** Jason Hatch, January 2014

**REVISED / REVIEWED BY:** Jones, Jack February 2014

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Roadblocks and Barricades  
NMDPS Accreditation Number[illegible]

**COURSE OUTLINE:**

**I. ROADBLOCKS AND BARRICADES**

- A. INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS
- B. INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

**II. INTRODUCTION**

- A. ROADBLOCKS RANGE FROM DRIVERS LICENSE AND SOBRIETY CHECK POINTS TO BLOCKAGES OF THE ROAD
- B. CITY OF LAS CRUCES VS. ELIZABETH BETANCOURT AND HENRY J. BACA
  - 1. THIS CASE ESTABLISHED THE GUIDELINES FOR SETTING UP ROADBLOCKS IN NEW MEXICO. ROADBLOCKS MUST MEET THE TEST OF REASONABLENESS.
- C. EIGHT GUIDELINES, WHICH DETERMINE WHETHER A ROADBLOCK IS REASONABLE:
- D. STATE OF NEW MEXICO VS. ROGER VAN CLEAVE

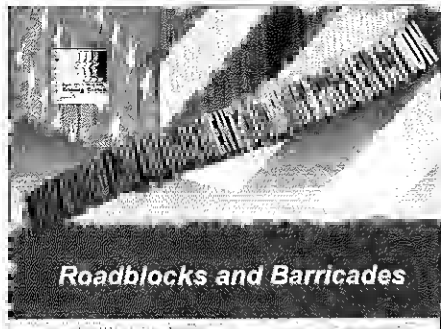
**III. IMPACT ROADBLOCKS**

**IV. SPIKE DEVICES**

- A. SPIKE DEVICES- PROCEDURE STEPS
- B. HOLLOW SPIKE BELT ONLY
- C. STOP STICK ONLY

Roadblocks and Barricades  
NMDPS Accreditation Number[illegible]

**COURSE CONTENT:**



❖ **ROADBLOCKS AND BARRICADES**

**INSTRUCTOR NOTES:**

- Introduce Course
- Introduce Self
- Classroom and housekeeping rule
- Distribute Student Manuals
- Discuss Course Goal and Objectives

**Instructional Goals**

- THE STUDENT WILL DEVELOP AN UNDERSTANDING OF RELEVANT CASE LAWS, IMPORTANCE OF DEPARTMENT POLICY, AND WORKING KNOWLEDGE ON THE OPERATIONS OF A DWI CHECKPOINT AND LIST THE GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED BY THE CITY OF LAS CRUCES Vs. BETANCOURT

❖ **INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS**

- ❖ THE STUDENT WILL DEVELOP AN UNDERSTANDING OF RELEVANT CASE LAWS, IMPORTANCE OF DEPARTMENT POLICY, AND WORKING KNOWLEDGE ON THE OPERATIONS OF A DWI CHECKPOINT AND LIST THE GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED BY THE CITY OF LAS CRUCES VS. BETANCOURT

**Instructional Objectives**

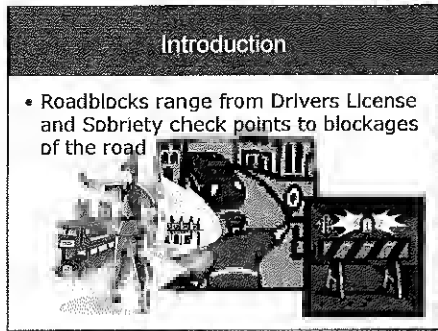
- DEFINE ROADBLOCKS AND THEIR PURPOSE AND TO IDENTIFY THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ESTABLISHING ROADBLOCKS

❖ **INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES**

- ❖ IDENTIFY PURPOSES FOR THE USE OF ROADBLOCKS.
- ❖ IDENTIFY THE AUTHORITY TO PERFORM SUCH ROADBLOCKS AND LEGAL LIABILITY FOR IMPROPERLY PLACED ROADBLOCKS.
- ❖ IDENTIFY HAZARDS AND LIABILITIES IN PERFORMING A ROADBLOCK

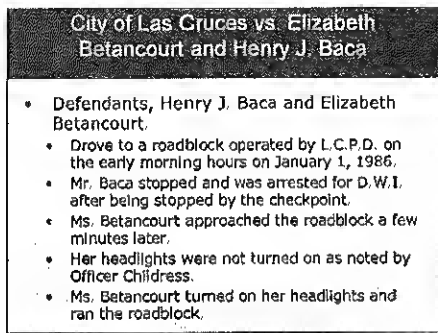
**INSTRUCTOR NOTES**





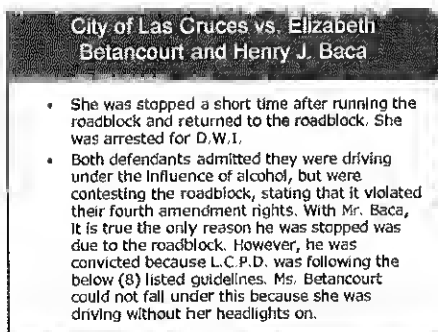
❖ **INTRODUCTION**

- ❖ ROADBLOCKS RANGE FROM DRIVERS LICENSE AND SOBRIETY CHECK POINTS TO BLOCKAGES OF THE ROAD



❖ **CITY OF LAS CRUCES VS. ELIZABETH BETANCOURT AND HENRY J. BACA**

- ❖ DEFENDANTS, HENRY J. BACA AND ELIZABETH BETANCOURT.
- ❖ DROVE TO A ROADBLOCK OPERATED BY L.C.P.D. ON THE EARLY MORNING HOURS ON JANUARY 1, 1986.
- ❖ MR. BACA STOPPED AND WAS ARRESTED FOR DWI AFTER BEING STOPPED BY THE CHECKPOINT.
- ❖ MS. BETANCOURT APPROACHED THE ROADBLOCK A FEW MINUTES LATER.
- ❖ HER HEADLIGHTS WERE NOT TURNED ON AS NOTED BY OFFICER CHILDRESS.
- ❖ MS. BETANCOURT TURNED ON HER HEADLIGHTS AND RAN THE ROADBLOCK.



❖ **CITY OF LAS CRUCES VS. ELIZABETH BETANCOURT AND HENRY J. BACA**

- ❖ SHE WAS STOPPED A SHORT TIME AFTER RUNNING THE ROADBLOCK AND RETURNED TO THE ROADBLOCK. SHE WAS ARRESTED FOR DWI.
- ❖ BOTH DEFENDANTS ADMITTED THEY WERE DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, BUT WERE CONTESTING THE ROADBLOCK, STATING THAT IT VIOLATED THEIR FOURTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS. WITH MR. BACA, IT IS TRUE THE ONLY REASON HE WAS STOPPED WAS DUE TO THE ROADBLOCK. HOWEVER, HE WAS CONVICTED BECAUSE L.C.P.D. WAS FOLLOWING THE BELOW (8) LISTED GUIDELINES. MS. BETANCOURT COULD NOT FALL UNDER THIS BECAUSE SHE WAS DRIVING WITHOUT HER HEADLIGHTS ON.

Roadblocks and Barricades  
NMDPS Accreditation Number[illegible]

**City of Las Cruces vs. Elizabeth  
Betancourt and Henry J. Baca**

- This case established the guidelines for setting up roadblocks in New Mexico. Roadblocks must meet the test of reasonableness.
- There is no difference between D.L. checkpoints and Sobriety checkpoints (State vs. Rudd).

❖ **CITY OF LAS CRUCES VS. ELIZABETH BETANCOURT AND HENRY J. BACA**

- ❖ **THIS CASE ESTABLISHED THE GUIDELINES FOR SETTING UP ROADBLOCKS IN NEW MEXICO. ROADBLOCKS MUST MEET THE TEST OF REASONABLENESS.**
- ❖ **THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN D.L. CHECKPOINTS AND SOBRIETY CHECKPOINTS (STATE VS. RUDD).**

**City of Las Cruces vs. Elizabeth  
Betancourt and Henry J. Baca**

- **Eight Guidelines which determine whether a Roadblock is reasonable:**
  - Role of supervisory personnel – roadblock decisions must be made by a law enforcement supervisor.
  - Restrictions no discretion of field officers – automobiles cannot be stopped randomly. Stop every vehicle (ideally).
  - Safety – should not be the motoring public in unnecessary peril.
  - Reasonable location – you should not intentionally choose a spot in which you know is going to stop a particular group of people. Choose a place in which all peoples would be found.

❖ **CITY OF LAS CRUCES VS. ELIZABETH BETANCOURT AND HENRY J. BACA**

- ❖ **EIGHT GUIDELINES WHICH DETERMINE WHETHER A ROADBLOCK IS REASONABLE:**
- ❖ **ROLE OF SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL – ROADBLOCK DECISIONS MUST BE MADE BY A LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPERVISOR.**
- ❖ **RESTRICTIONS NO DISCRETION OF FIELD OFFICERS – AUTOMOBILES CANNOT BE STOPPED RANDOMLY. STOP EVERY VEHICLE (IDEALLY).**
- ❖ **SAFETY – SHOULD NOT BE THE MOTORING PUBLIC IN UNNECESSARY PERIL.**
- ❖ **REASONABLE LOCATION – YOU SHOULD NOT INTENTIONALLY CHOOSE A SPOT IN WHICH YOU KNOW IS GOING TO STOP A PARTICULAR GROUP OF PEOPLE. CHOOSE A PLACE IN, WHICH ALL PEOPLES WOULD BE FOUND.**

**INSTRUCTOR NOTES**

**City of Las Cruces vs. Elizabeth Betancourt and Henry J. Baca**

- Time and duration – must be at appropriate times and durations. You cannot have a sobriety roadblock, which last 48 hours.
- Indicia of official nature of the roadblock – The nature of the roadblock should be immediately apparent. All officers should be clearly visible with marked units. The area should be well lit. Signs should be used so that the motoring public will realize immediately that this is an authorized checkpoint.
- Length and nature of detention – Intrusiveness should be minimized.
- Advanced publicity – reasonableness for a roadblock will be enhanced if given widespread advance publicity.

❖ **CITY OF LAS CRUCES VS. ELIZABETH BETANCOURT AND HENRY J. BACA**

- ❖ TIME AND DURATION – MUST BE AT APPROPRIATE TIMES AND DURATIONS. YOU CANNOT HAVE A SOBRIETY ROADBLOCK, WHICH LAST 48 HOURS.
- ❖ INDICIA OF OFFICIAL NATURE OF THE ROADBLOCK – THE NATURE OF THE ROADBLOCK SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY APPARENT. ALL OFFICERS SHOULD BE CLEARLY VISIBLE WITH MARKED UNITS. THE AREA SHOULD BE WELL LIT. SIGNS SHOULD BE USED SO THAT THE MOTORING PUBLIC WILL REALIZE IMMEDIATELY THAT THIS IS AN AUTHORIZED CHECKPOINT.
- ❖ LENGTH AND NATURE OF DETENTION – INTRUSIVENESS SHOULD BE MINIMIZED.
- ❖ ADVANCED PUBLICITY – REASONABLENESS FOR A ROADBLOCK WILL BE ENHANCED IF GIVEN WIDESPREAD ADVANCE PUBLICITY.

**State of New Mexico vs. Roger Van Cleave**

- Mr. Roger Van Cleave entered a Border Patrol fixed checkpoint on U.S. 54, North of El Paso.
- Agents clued in on this person because he did not answer questions directly, his story and items in the car did not match up and the vehicle belongs to a person, who Mr. Cleave did not know the last name of.

❖ **STATE OF NEW MEXICO VS. ROGER VAN CLEAVE**

- ❖ MR. ROGER VAN CLEAVE ENTERED A BORDER PATROL FIXED CHECKPOINT ON U.S. 54, NORTH OF EL PASO.
- ❖ AGENTS CLUED IN ON THIS PERSON BECAUSE HE DID NOT ANSWER QUESTIONS DIRECTLY, HIS STORY AND ITEMS IN THE CAR DID NOT MATCH UP AND THE VEHICLE BELONGS TO A PERSON, WHO MR. CLEAVE DID NOT KNOW THE LAST NAME OF.

**State of New Mexico vs. Roger Van Cleave**

- Agent asked Mr. Cleave if they "look in" or "inspect" his trunk. Mr. Cleave agreed. The Defendant got out of the vehicle and opened the trunk. Agent Martinez approached the opened trunk with a narcotics dog and the dog alerted to the open trunk.
- The New Mexico Supreme Court agreed with the finding that a dog sniff is not a warrant less search, and does not violate the 4th Amendment.

❖ **STATE OF NEW MEXICO VS. ROGER VAN CLEAVE**

- ❖ AGENT ASKED MR. CLEAVE IF THEY "LOOK IN" OR "INSPECT" HIS TRUNK. MR. CLEAVE AGREED. THE DEFENDANT GOT OUT OF THE VEHICLE AND OPENED THE TRUNK. AGENT MARTINEZ APPROACHED THE OPENED TRUNK WITH A NARCOTICS DOG AND THE DOG ALERTED TO THE OPEN TRUNK.
- ❖ THE NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT AGREED WITH

THE FINDING THAT A DOG SNIFF IS NOT A WARRANT LESS SEARCH, AND DOES NOT VIOLATE THE 4TH AMENDMENT.

## ROADBLOCKS AND BARRICADES

### (DWI Checkpoints: Legal, Policy, and Operations)

Roadblocks and Barricades  
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[illegible]

**State of New Mexico vs. Roger Van Cleave**

- The following reasons were used:
  - A person does not have a reasonable expectation of privacy in odors emanating from belongings in a public place.
  - Courts have upheld that no search happens when drug dogs are used in motel parking lots, school parking lots, and luggage passing through an airport, luggage on a luggage rack of a bus and on vehicles passing through a fixed Border Patrol checkpoint.
  - The sniff on the outside of the vehicle is not the violation of the 4th Amendment. If a dog intrudes in on the personal space (i.e. interior of a car or luggage) and keys on the drugs, then the search can be intrusive and a 4th Amendment issue.

❖ **STATE OF NEW MEXICO VS. ROGER VAN CLEAVE**

❖ **THE FOLLOWING REASONS WERE USED:**

- ❖ **A PERSON DOES NOT HAVE A REASONABLE EXPECTATION OF PRIVACY IN ODORS EMANATING FROM BELONGINGS IN A PUBLIC PLACE.**
- ❖ **COURTS HAVE UPHELD THAT NO SEARCH HAPPENS WHEN DRUG DOGS ARE USED IN MOTEL PARKING LOTS, SCHOOL PARKING LOTS, AND LUGGAGE PASSING THROUGH AN AIRPORT, LUGGAGE ON A LUGGAGE RACK OF A BUS AND ON VEHICLES PASSING THROUGH A FIXED BORDER PATROL CHECKPOINT.**
- ❖ **THE SNIFF ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE VEHICLE IS NOT THE VIOLATION OF THE 4TH AMENDMENT. IF A DOG INTRUDES IN ON THE PERSONAL SPACE (I.E. INTERIOR OF A CAR OR LUGGAGE) AND KEYS ON THE DRUGS, THEN THE SEARCH CAN BE INTRUSIVE AND A 4TH AMENDMENT ISSUE.**

**Impact roadblocks**

- ♦ **Blocking a road by using vehicles or other solid objects.**
- ♦ **To be used to stop a vehicle driven by an individual whose obvious intent is to avoid apprehension by a law enforcement officer who is in lawful pursuit.**
- ♦ **Because of the injury that may be caused, impact roadblocks should only be used when the elements of deadly force exist.**

**IMPACT ROADBLOCKS**

❖ **BLOCKING A ROAD BY USING VEHICLES OR OTHER SOLID OBJECTS.**

- ❖ **TO BE USED TO STOP A VEHICLE DRIVEN BY AN INDIVIDUAL WHOSE OBVIOUS INTENT IS TO AVOID APPREHENSION BY A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER WHO IS IN LAWFUL PURSUIT.**
- ❖ **BECAUSE OF THE INJURY THAT MAY BE CAUSED, IMPACT ROADBLOCKS SHOULD ONLY BE USED WHEN THE ELEMENTS OF DEADLY FORCE EXIST.**

**Spike Devices**

- **Due to their proven effectiveness and reduced risk of causing injury, hollow spike belts or stop sticks are the preferred method for stopping fleeing vehicles.**

❖ **SPIKE DEVICES**

- ❖ **DUE TO THEIR PROVEN EFFECTIVENESS AND REDUCED RISK OF CAUSING INJURY, HOLLOW SPIKE BELTS OR STOP STICKS ARE THE PREFERRED METHOD FOR STOPPING FLEEING VEHICLES.**

INSTRUCTOR NOTES



**Spike Devices- Procedure Steps**

- ♦ **Primary Pursuit Officer**
  - Make reasonable attempts to obtain approval from a supervisor
- ♦ **Supervisor**
  - Determine and assign available officers to a location that will allow sufficient time for the arrival of support officers and the positioning of the spike device.
  - If not in every unit, coordinate the transport of the spike device to the intercept location

❖ **SPIKE DEVICES- PROCEDURE STEPS**

❖ **PRIMARY PURSUIT OFFICER**

- ❖ **MAKE REASONABLE ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN APPROVAL FROM A SUPERVISOR**

❖ **SUPERVISOR**

- ❖ **DETERMINE AND ASSIGN AVAILABLE OFFICERS TO A LOCATION THAT WILL ALLOW SUFFICIENT TIME FOR THE ARRIVAL OF SUPPORT OFFICERS AND THE POSITIONING OF THE SPIKE DEVICE.**
- ❖ **IF NOT IN EVERY UNIT, COORDINATE THE TRANSPORT OF THE SPIKE DEVICE TO THE INTERCEPT LOCATION**

**Spike Devices- Procedure Steps**

- **Officers Assigned**
  - Position the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick in a location that allows a clear view of approaching traffic, and preferably, include physical barriers such as bridges or guardrails. Notify the pursuing officer of the location where the deflating device has been positioned.
  - If possible, allow for a one-mile line of sight (in both directions), which should give adequate time to observe the suspect vehicle. (A vehicle traveling 100 MPH travels a mile in approximately 36 seconds)

❖ **SPIKE DEVICES- PROCEDURE STEPS**

❖ **OFFICERS ASSIGNED**

- ❖ **POSITION THE HOLLOW SPIKE BELT OR STOP STICK IN A LOCATION THAT ALLOWS A CLEAR VIEW OF APPROACHING TRAFFIC, AND PREFERABLY, INCLUDE PHYSICAL BARRIERS SUCH AS BRIDGES OR GUARDRAILS. NOTIFY THE PURSUING OFFICER OF THE LOCATION WHERE THE DEFLATING DEVICE HAS BEEN POSITIONED.**
- ❖ **IF POSSIBLE, ALLOW FOR A ONE-MILE LINE OF SIGHT (IN BOTH DIRECTIONS), WHICH SHOULD GIVE ADEQUATE TIME TO OBSERVE THE SUSPECT VEHICLE. (A VEHICLE TRAVELING 100 MPH TRAVELS A MILE IN APPROXIMATELY 36 SECONDS)**

INSTRUCTOR NOTES

**Spike Devices- Procedure Steps**

- **Officers Assigned**
  - If physical barriers are present, position officer(s) and unit(s) at the roadblock location, in accordance with the diagram.
  - If physical barriers are not present, position two patrol units, one on each side of the roadway (not necessary with the Stop Stick, but preferable), to guide the suspect vehicle over the desired route.
  - Use an additional unit, when available, to take a position one mile down-road in order to stop oncoming traffic and to serve as the apprehending unit.

❖ **SPIKE DEVICES- PROCEDURE STEPS**

❖ **OFFICERS ASSIGNED**

- ❖ IF PHYSICAL BARRIERS ARE PRESENT, POSITION OFFICER(S) AND UNIT(S) AT THE ROADBLOCK LOCATION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIAGRAM.
- ❖ IF PHYSICAL BARRIERS ARE NOT PRESENT, POSITION TWO PATROL UNITS, ONE ON EACH SIDE OF THE ROADWAY (NOT NECESSARY WITH THE STOP STICK, BUT PREFERABLE), TO GUIDE THE SUSPECT VEHICLE OVER THE DESIRED ROUTE.
- ❖ USE AN ADDITIONAL UNIT, WHEN AVAILABLE, TO TAKE A POSITION ONE MILE DOWN-ROAD IN ORDER TO STOP ONCOMING TRAFFIC AND TO SERVE AS THE APPREHENDING UNIT.

**Spike Devices- Procedure Steps**

- In the event that only one officer is available to establish the roadblock and deploy the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick, the pursuing officer will serve as the apprehending unit.
- Every effort should be made to avoid deploying the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick in a manner that could damage the tires of a vehicle other than the fleeing suspect's vehicle.
- Position patrol vehicles alongside the roadway at a 45-degree angle facing away from the approaching suspect vehicle.

❖ **SPIKE DEVICES- PROCEDURE STEPS**

- ❖ IN THE EVENT THAT ONLY ONE OFFICER IS AVAILABLE TO ESTABLISH THE ROADBLOCK AND DEPLOY THE HOLLOW SPIKE BELT OR STOP STICK, THE PURSUING OFFICER WILL SERVE AS THE APPREHENDING UNIT.
- ❖ EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO AVOID DEPLOYING THE HOLLOW SPIKE BELT OR STOP STICK IN A MANNER THAT COULD DAMAGE THE TIRES OF A VEHICLE OTHER THAN THE FLEEING SUSPECT'S VEHICLE.
- ❖ POSITION PATROL VEHICLES ALONGSIDE THE ROADWAY AT A 45-DEGREE ANGLE FACING AWAY FROM THE APPROACHING SUSPECT VEHICLE.

**Hollow Spike Belt Only**

- Prepare the Hollow Spike Belt for deployment off the roadway. This entails removing it from the case and stretching the device out in a readiness position at the side of the roadway. The spike angle should be aimed in the direction of the approaching suspect vehicle.

❖ **HOLLOW SPIKE BELT ONLY**

- ❖ PREPARE THE HOLLOW SPIKE BELT FOR DEPLOYMENT OFF THE ROADWAY. THIS ENTAILS REMOVING IT FROM THE CASE AND STRETCHING THE DEVICE OUT IN A READINESS POSITION AT THE SIDE OF THE ROADWAY. THE SPIKE ANGLE SHOULD BE AIMED IN THE DIRECTION OF THE APPROACHING SUSPECT VEHICLE.

## ROADBLOCKS AND BARRICADES

## (DWI Checkpoints: Legal, Policy, and Operations)

## Roadblocks and Barricades

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[illegible]

**Hollow Spike Belt Only**

- A rope is provided to drag the Hollow Spike Belt across the roadway and into position (do not wrap the rope around any part of body when deploying the deflating device). Relying on observation and communication between the officers involved, rapidly deploy the device across the roadway, once it has been determined that there is little chance other vehicles will be affected by the operation.

❖ **HOLLOW SPIKE BELT ONLY**

- ❖ A ROPE IS PROVIDED TO DRAG THE HOLLOW SPIKE BELT ACROSS THE ROADWAY AND INTO POSITION (DO NOT WRAP THE ROPE AROUND ANY PART OF BODY WHEN DEPLOYING THE DEFLATING DEVICE). RELYING ON OBSERVATION AND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE OFFICERS INVOLVED, RAPIDLY DEPLOY THE DEVICE ACROSS THE ROADWAY, ONCE IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE OTHER VEHICLES WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE OPERATION.

**Stop Stick Only**

- The 3-foot Stop Sticks may be placed into the fabric sleeve, or connected with the interlocking joints (9 foot total), when used to cover a lane of traffic. The pull cord should be used when possible. Do not wrap the cord around any part of body when deploying the deflating device.

❖ **STOP STICK ONLY**

- ❖ THE 3-FOOT STOP STICKS MAY BE PLACED INTO THE FABRIC SLEEVE, OR CONNECTED WITH THE INTERLOCKING JOINTS (9 FOOT TOTAL), WHEN USED TO COVER A LANE OF TRAFFIC. THE PULL CORD SHOULD BE USED WHEN POSSIBLE. DO NOT WRAP THE CORD AROUND ANY PART OF BODY WHEN DEPLOYING THE DEFLATING DEVICE.

**Stop Stick Only**

- A Stop Stick joint may be used individually when time does not permit an officer to join the Stop Sticks together. The officer may toss the Stop Stick in front of the path of the fleeing suspect vehicle.

❖ **STOP STICK ONLY**

- ❖ A STOP STICK JOINT MAY BE USED INDIVIDUALLY WHEN TIME DOES NOT PERMIT AN OFFICER TO JOIN THE STOP STICKS TOGETHER. THE OFFICER MAY TOSS THE STOP STICK IN FRONT OF THE PATH OF THE FLEEING SUSPECT VEHICLE.

**Stop Stick Only**

- A Stop Stick joint may be placed in front of a parked suspect vehicle's tire to disable the vehicle in case it attempts to flee.

❖ **STOP STICK ONLY**

- ❖ A STOP STICK JOINT MAY BE PLACED IN FRONT OF A PARKED SUSPECT VEHICLE'S TIRE TO DISABLE THE VEHICLE IN CASE IT ATTEMPTS TO FLEE.

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**Assigned Officers Cont.**

- The Hollow Spike Belt and Stop Stick may be used on any road surface, but is most effective on a paved surface.

❖ **ASSIGNED OFFICERS CONT.**

- ❖ THE HOLLOW SPIKE BELT AND STOP STICK MAY BE USED ON ANY ROAD SURFACE, BUT IS MOST EFFECTIVE ON A PAVED SURFACE.

**Primary Pursuit Officer**

- Prepare to reduce speed or stop prior to reaching the deployment point in order to allow the assigned officer an opportunity to remove the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick for the roadway.
- Complete a Pursuit Recap Form if the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick was deployed.

❖ **PRIMARY PURSUIT OFFICER**

- ❖ PREPARE TO REDUCE SPEED OR STOP PRIOR TO REACHING THE DEPLOYMENT POINT IN ORDER TO ALLOW THE ASSIGNED OFFICER AN OPPORTUNITY TO REMOVE THE HOLLOW SPIKE BELT OR STOP STICK FOR THE ROADWAY.
- ❖ COMPLETE A PURSUIT RECAP FORM IF THE HOLLOW SPIKE BELT OR STOP STICK WAS DEPLOYED.

**Assigned Officer**

- Remove the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick once the suspect vehicle has crossed.

❖ **ASSIGNED OFFICER**

- ❖ REMOVE THE HOLLOW SPIKE BELT OR STOP STICK ONCE THE SUSPECT VEHICLE HAS CROSSED.

**Apprehending Officer**

- Immediately begin felony stop procedures.

❖ **APPREHENDING OFFICER**

- ❖ IMMEDIATELY BEGIN FELONY STOP PROCEDURES.

Roadblocks and Barricades  
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**Authority and Liability**

- As a full time, commissioned and salaried law enforcement officer, police personnel in New Mexico have the authority to pursue and apprehend fleeing criminals. The placement of roadblocks should be done in accordance with departmental policies and a supervisor's approval should be requested.

❖ **AUTHORITY AND LIABILITY**

- ❖ AS A FULL TIME, COMMISSIONED AND SALARIED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, POLICE PERSONNEL IN NEW MEXICO HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO PURSUE AND APPREHEND FLEEING CRIMINALS. THE PLACEMENT OF ROADBLOCKS SHOULD BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENTAL POLICIES AND A SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL SHOULD BE REQUESTED.

**Authority and Liability**

- Roadblocks are a use of force issue. As with all areas of use of force, the police action must be done with great reasonableness and the safety of the public in mind. The police are liable for bodily harm and property damage that may arise as the result of an improperly placed roadblock. All impact roadblocks are considered deadly force.

❖ **AUTHORITY AND LIABILITY**

- ❖ ROADBLOCKS ARE A USE OF FORCE ISSUE. AS WITH ALL AREAS OF USE OF FORCE, THE POLICE ACTION MUST BE DONE WITH GREAT REASONABLENESS AND THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC IN MIND. THE POLICE ARE LIABLE FOR BODILY HARM AND PROPERTY DAMAGE THAT MAY ARISE AS THE RESULT OF AN IMPROPERLY PLACED ROADBLOCK. ALL IMPACT ROADBLOCKS ARE CONSIDERED DEADLY FORCE.

**REMEMBER!!**

- MAKE REFERENCE TO YOUR DEPARTMENT POLICY ON USE OF FORCE AND USE OF DEADLY FORCE
- KNOW YOUR POLICY BEFORE EMPLOYING ANY OF THE PROCEDURES STATED HEREIN!

❖ **REMEMBER!!**

- ❖ MAKE REFERENCE TO YOUR DEPARTMENT POLICY ON USE OF FORCE AND USE OF DEADLY FORCE
- ❖ KNOW YOUR POLICY BEFORE EMPLOYING ANY OF THE PROCEDURES STATED HEREIN!

**INSTRUCTOR NOTES:** FOLLOWING THE LAST NOTES PAGE YOU WILL FIND AND REFER THE STUDENTS TO AN EXAMPLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY POLICY AND PROCEDURE OPR: 05. AGAIN, REMIND STUDENTS TO CHECK WITH THEIR DEPARTMENTS POLICIES ON THE USE OF FORCE AND USE OF DEADLY FORCE AND ANY POLICY THEY MAY HAVE REGARDING THE DEPLOYMENT OF HOLLOW SPIKE BELTS AND STOP STICKS>

## ROADBLOCKS AND BARRICADES

## (DWI Checkpoints: Legal, Policy, and Operations)

## Roadblocks and Barricades

NMDPS Accreditation Number

[illegible]



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
POLICIES & PROCEDURES**



POLICY NUMBER	
OPR:05	
EFFECTIVE DATE: 01/06/2007	ORIGINAL ISSUED ON: 01/30/1989
REVISION NO: 2	
SUBJECT: HOLLOW SPIKE BELT & STOP STICK	

**1.0 PURPOSE**

It is the purpose of this policy to establish specific guidelines for the use of the Hollow Spike Belt and Stop Stick.

**2.0 POLICY**

It is the policy of the DPS to ensure that the use of any force when dealing with fleeing vehicles is minimized to a level where the fleeing motorist, motoring public, innocent bystanders and law enforcement officials are safeguarded against undue risk. The proper use of the Hollow Spike Belt and Stop Stick will provide officers with a readily accessible method to effectively and quickly immobilizing fleeing vehicles, without the dangers normally associated with an obstruction type roadblock.

**3.0 APPLICABILITY**

This policy is applicable to all commissioned officers of the Department of Public Safety.

**4.0 REFERENCES**

NONE

**5.0 DEFINITIONS**

- A. **Hollow Spike Belt and Stop Stick** – Law enforcement devices that quickly puncture and deflate tires of fleeing vehicles. They are designed to be deployed across the roadway so that when a vehicle drives over them, the hollow spikes penetrate the tire and break loose from the device or the stop stick housing unit, causing the tire to deflate.
- B. **Fleeing Suspects/Vehicle** – A vehicle driven by an individual whose obvious intent, based on the driver's actions, is to avoid apprehension by a law enforcement officer who is in lawful pursuit.

**6.0 PROCEDURE**

**A. Hollow Spike Belt & Stop Stick Procedural Steps**

- 1. The primary pursuit officer will make reasonable attempts to obtain approval from a supervisor prior to deploying. If reasonable attempts to contact a supervisor fail, and the urgency of the situation requires immediate action any officer can deploy the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick.
- 2. The supervisor will determine and assign available officers to respond and support the operation.

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**HOLLOW SPIKE BELT & STOP STICK**

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3. The supervisor will determine an intercept location that will allow sufficient time for the arrival of support officers and the positioning of the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick.
4. The supervisor will coordinate transportation of the Hollow Spike Belt to the intercept location (the Stop Stick should be available in every unit).
5. The officers assigned shall:
  - a. Position the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick in a location that allows a clear view of approaching traffic, and preferably, includes physical barriers such as bridges or guard rails. Notify the pursuing officer of the location where the deflating device has been positioned.
  - b. If possible, allow for a one-mile line of sight (in both directions), which should provide adequate time to observe the suspect vehicle.
  - c. If physical barriers are present, position officer(s) and unit(s) at the roadblock location, in accordance with the attached diagram.
  - d. If physical barriers are not present, position two (2) patrol units, one on each side of the roadway at a 45 degree angle facing away from the approaching fleeing vehicle (not necessary with the stop stick, but preferable), to guide the vehicle over the desired route (see attached illustration).
  - e. Use an additional unit, when available, to take a position one mile down-road in order to stop oncoming traffic and to serve as the apprehending unit.
  - f. In the event that only one officer is available to establish the roadblock and deploy the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick, the pursuing officer will serve as the apprehending unit.
  - g. Every effort should be made to avoid deploying the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick in a manner that could damage the tires of a vehicle other than the fleeing suspect's vehicle.
  - h. Hollow Spike Belt only:
    - 1.) Prepare the Hollow Spike Belt for deployment off the roadway. This entails removing it from the case and stretching the device out in a readiness position at the side of the roadway. The spike angle should be aimed in the direction of the approaching suspect vehicle.
    - 2.) A rope is provided to drag the Hollow Spike Belt across the roadway and into position (do not wrap the rope around any part of the body when deploying the deflating device). Relying on observation and communication between the officer(s) involved, rapidly deploy the device across the roadway, once it has been determined that there is little chance other vehicles will be affected by the deployment.
  - i. Stop Stick Only:
    - 1.) The three foot Stop Sticks may be placed into the fabric sleeve, or connected with the Interlocking joints (9 foot total), and used to cover a lane of traffic.

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**HOLLOW SPIKE BELT & STOP STICK**

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The pull cord should be used when possible. Do not wrap the cord around any part of the body when deploying the deflating device.

- 2.) A Stop Stick joint may be used individually when time does not permit an officer to join the stop sticks together. The officer may toss the Stop Stick in front of the path of the fleeing suspect vehicle.
- 3.) A Stop Stick joint may be placed in front of a parked suspect vehicle's tire to disable the vehicle in case it attempts to flee.
- j. Hollow Spike Belts and Stop Sticks shall not be used on a motorcycle unless the application of deadly force would be authorized at the time of deployment, pursuant to OPR:01 *Use of Force*.
- k. The Hollow Spike Belt and Stop Stick may be used on any road surface, but is most effective on a paved surface.
- l. The primary pursuit officer will prepare to reduce speed or stop prior to reaching the deployment point in order to allow the assigned officer an opportunity to remove the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick from the roadway.
- m. The primary officer will complete a Pursuit Recap Form if the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick was deployed (refer to OPR:08 *Vehicle Pursuit*).
- n. The assigned officer will remove the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick once the suspect vehicle has cleared the Hollow Spike Belt or Stop Stick.
- o. The apprehending officer will approach the disabled suspect vehicle in a manner consistent with a felony stop.

**7.0 ATTACHMENTS:**

Diagram

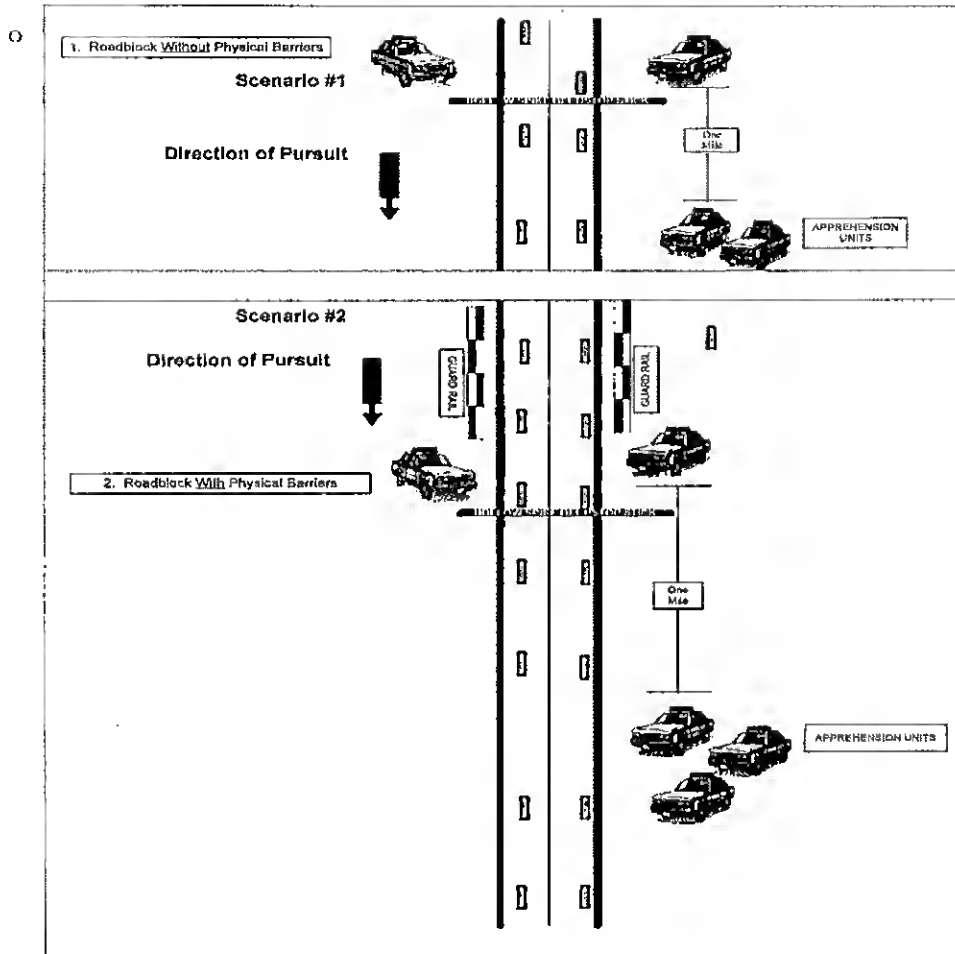
**8.0 APPROVAL**

APPROVED BY: s/ John Denko  
DPS Cabinet Secretary

DATE: 01/05/2007

**HOLLOW SPIKE BELT & STOP STICK**

**Attachment A**



## **COURSE AUDIT**

PRIMARY INSTRUCTOR:

SECONDARY INSTRUCTOR:

SUPPORT STAFF (i.e.: Scenario Managers, Role Players, etc):

DATE(S)/ TIME(S) OF INSTRUCTION:

LOCATION OF INSTRUCTION:

**RECOMMENDED CURRICULUM CHANGES:** Identify inaccurate information, outdated information, new information to be added to update material, etc. (Use additional pages if necessary)

**COURSE AUDIT** (Continued)

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR COMMENTS: (If any portion of the course content was not presented, indicate the specific content here)

If course content other than the NMDPS TRD approved Basic or PST academy curriculum is taught, the alternative curriculum must be submitted to the Law Enforcement Academy Deputy Director's office and approved prior to delivery of the alternative instructional materials.

☐ Alternative curriculum was taught.

Accreditation number of alternative curriculum:

SIGNATURE

DATE

Primary Instructor

Reviewed by Program Coordinator

Reviewed by Bureau Chief

Reviewed by LEA Director or Designee